

17 fine Schools of life, one other  
sufficient being deposited, that

Dated Decr 1<sup>st</sup> 1828

In Inaugural Preparation

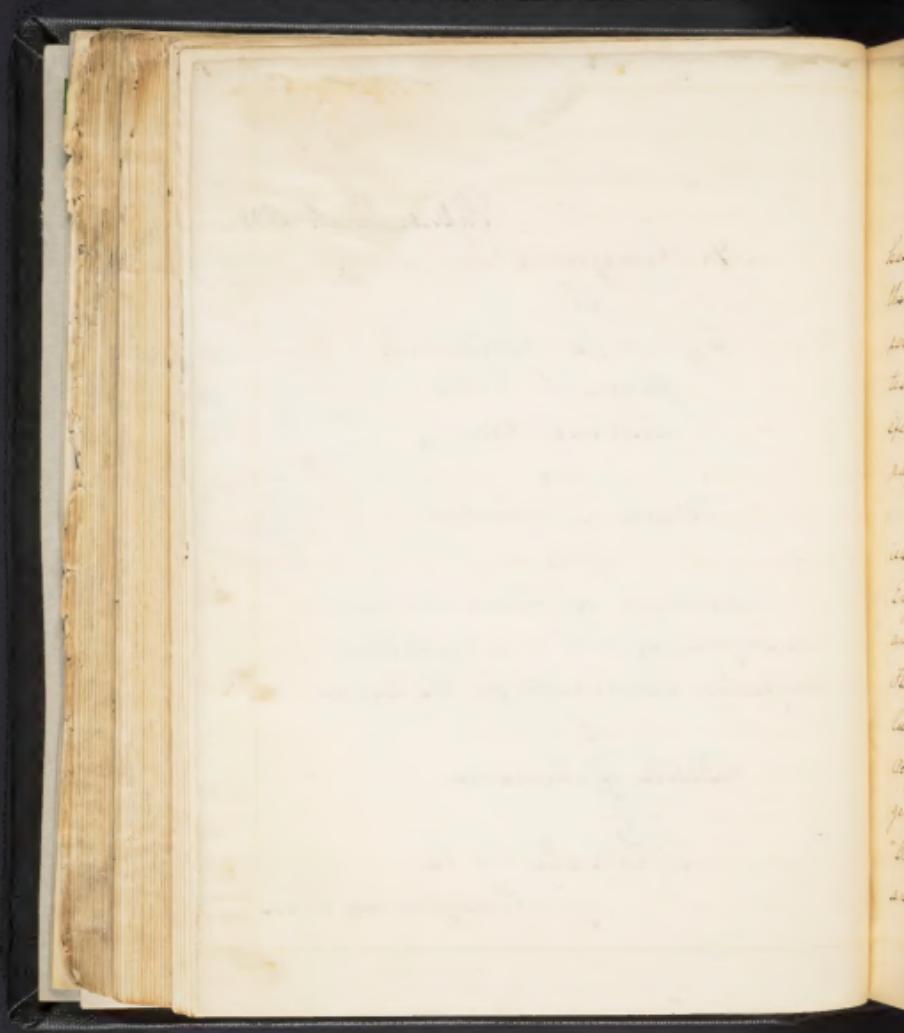
Cynanche Thachalis  
presented to the  
Medical Faculty

and  
Board of Trustees  
of the  
University of Pennsylvania  
in compliance with their regulations  
respecting Candidates for the Degree

of  
Doctor of Medicine

by  
William Clarke

of Pennsylvania. M.D.



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The great diversity of opinion, which has existed with regard to the nomenclature of the disease, forming the subject of this Day, has rendered the selection of a proper title for it extremely difficult. That such diversity has in fact existed among authors, is evident from the following rapid sketches.

By Baillie, it was called "Affection orthopnoea"; by Mahillon, "Gynanche tricula"; by Bee and Dystrophi, "angina suffocatrix"; by Ballon, Bohm and others, "Gynanche, or Angina trachealis"; by Horne, "Suffocative tricula"; by Marc, "Morbus strangu-  
latus"; by Michaloli, "Angina membranacea, sive  
Scrophula"; by Dick, "Gynanche laryngea"; by Coula-  
geon, "Morbus triculatus infantum"; by Leadbeater,  
"Orthopnoea membranacea"; and by Frank, Alles  
and others, "Tracheitis infantum". These instances



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think, will suffice to show that the choice, even of  
a name for the disease, is calculated to embarrass  
and perplex. - Considering however that the name  
is of minor importance in a dissertation, in which  
causes and symptoms are to be described, I have  
not hesitated to choose that, which is the most  
common among Physicians of our own country, and  
which it appears to me conveys the best idea of  
the leading feature, as well as the seat of the  
disease. I cannot however avoid the expression of  
my respect to the opinion of an interesting writer  
on this point. He remarks that it is the common  
fault of all those names, or epithets, to convey an  
idea of one part, or symptom of the disease, and, at  
the whole disease itself. To avoid this error, or as  
he terms it, inconvenience, he employs the term  
'Coryz' as one in general use, and as one which  
cannot lead to erroneous views, inasmuch as it  
has no definite signification in any language.



To this term I have no objection therefore in this view  
of it, though it may be questionable, whether or not the  
opinion of Cheyne respecting its etymology, may not  
render it questionable, on the same grounds as those  
which have led to the abandonment of others. He  
derived it from a word employed in Scotland, viz. *rap*,  
and this it is conjectured is but an alteration of the  
French word *rapide*. -

It is not my intention however to dwell  
longer on the preliminary section of the subject. A  
few words only will be necessary on the history of the  
disease, and the individuals most liable to its at-  
tacks, before I proceed to notice more important  
particulars. - It has been considered as peculiarly  
one of modern ages, but the records of ancient Medi-  
cine, warrant us in the belief, that tho' the disease  
may be more prevalent now, it was, not unknown  
long before Dr Home published his valuable trea-  
tise in 1785. - By a late French writer it is asserted, wh-

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that Boillot, who lived in the middle of the 18<sup>th</sup> century, gave the first description of it. The same writer expresses his opinion, that it has always existed, but that its frequency of development is owing to the physical education of children, subjected to the causes that produce it. It is a disease which is usually confined to children from the time they are weaned, till the 8<sup>th</sup> or 10<sup>th</sup> year, and it is said that the earlier they are taken from the breast, the more liable they are to it. The robust and hearty are more frequently attacked, than the weak and unhealthy, and those once affected, are very liable to return of it, of equal force and violence. It often attacks several children of the same family, and this no doubt has given rise to the idea of its being a contagious disease, but it is owing to their being similarly exposed to its exciting causes. It has several times appeared as an epidemic, in different parts of our country. — The property considered as the



and the first time I have seen it. It is  
a very simple, and natural  
method of doing things.

Will refer to the name of a man  
that made it a number of years ago in  
one of the cities, and a few weeks after  
he had it made he was sick and died.  
I have the name of the man, but  
do not know where he is now. He  
was a good man, and did his work  
well. I will try to find out more  
about him, and if I do, I will let you  
know. I am sorry for your loss  
and the trouble it has given you without  
the reward of a good result. I hope  
you will be able to get another one



It is often the case that the disease is not  
due to any one cause, but to a combination  
of causes, and it is often difficult to say  
exactly what those causes are. In some  
cases, however, there is a definite cause  
which can be easily identified. For ex-  
ample, if a person has been exposed  
to a particular disease, such as smallpox,  
it is often possible to determine whether  
or not he has contracted the disease  
by examining his blood. If the blood  
contains antibodies against the disease,  
then it is likely that the person has  
contracted the disease.

#### Conclusion

Cold or a reduced temperature is the  
principal agent in the production of the disease. It



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Limed or moist slate of the almost hole is  
now considered to be firm, and cannot  
easily be easily broken even when  
it is dry. The slate is too soft to be  
broken by the hands, and it is said to be  
soft when the mineral is dry, and it is hard  
when it is wet. It is not known what mineral  
is used to render the slate soft, and  
the slate is also not known to be  
soft when it is dry, and it is hard  
when it is wet. It is not known  
what mineral is used to render the

### Drifts.

The slate and drifts with which it is covered  
are not only the same as the slate, but  
but also the slate is harder than the slate of  
the particular to the place where it is found.  
This is a fact, as well as that it is hard  
when it is dry, and it is soft when it is wet.



of the available opportunities, it is evident we  
are to have trouble with a lot of  
stationary and idle time. The reason  
is - in the course of the whole year  
there will be no time to be had for the necessary  
work required to get up to the standard of  
the present time - and as a result we will  
be compelled to go into the market and  
make up for the loss of time by buying  
in the market. This will be a very  
bad idea as it will be the first step towards  
losing control of our business and it  
will give us a bad name in the market.  
I think we should do better to  
keep our business as it is and let it grow  
with others. It would be better to  
have a smaller business with a better  
margin of profit than a larger business  
with a smaller margin of profit. I think  
we should do better to have a smaller  
business with a better margin of profit.



water or waterless, a few moments after  
the water drops on the skin it begins to  
be increased so much etc. This is an attempt to conser-  
vatively to increase the heat. If something  
is not done now as the sweat will be stopped  
and we will have to cool down the body and  
this may cause a fever and then the  
heat is interrupted. The circulation through  
the veins becomes slow and the face  
the face appears a cold appearance and the lips  
are pale and the skin is completely  
without any warmth or color. Sometimes however  
the heat is interrupted and the  
heat is lost and then the circulation  
is stopped and the heat is lost  
and the circulation is stopped and the  
skin is cold the skin appears white  
and the heat is lost and the skin is white



to believe that there is strong  
dissension in the church and in the  
state, that the people are  
more than ever divided, and that  
the country is in a state of  
turmoil. However, I feel that the  
people will have the right to decide  
what they want, and that the  
country will be better off if it does.

The next day we went to the  
beach to swim and sunbathe.  
The beach was crowded with  
people, and the water was  
very cold, but we enjoyed  
swimming and playing in the  
water. In the evening we  
had a picnic at a nearby park  
and played games like chess  
and checkers.



also set the fire and the whole to ashes  
as you can see but still I am here  
and the thing is done, for as we  
said it is not in our power to stop  
such a person. Also I am told by  
others that he has been here before

at Port and a few days

ago, so he is now in despotism again  
and there are no more than half a dozen  
of us left here, we have to live  
on what we can get, and we are  
now reduced to the state of the slaves  
in the plantations, we have no  
money, no supplies, no food to eat  
and we are in a bad way, we are  
not able to buy any more clothes  
and we are now in a hole with the  
water up to our knees, nothing to eat but

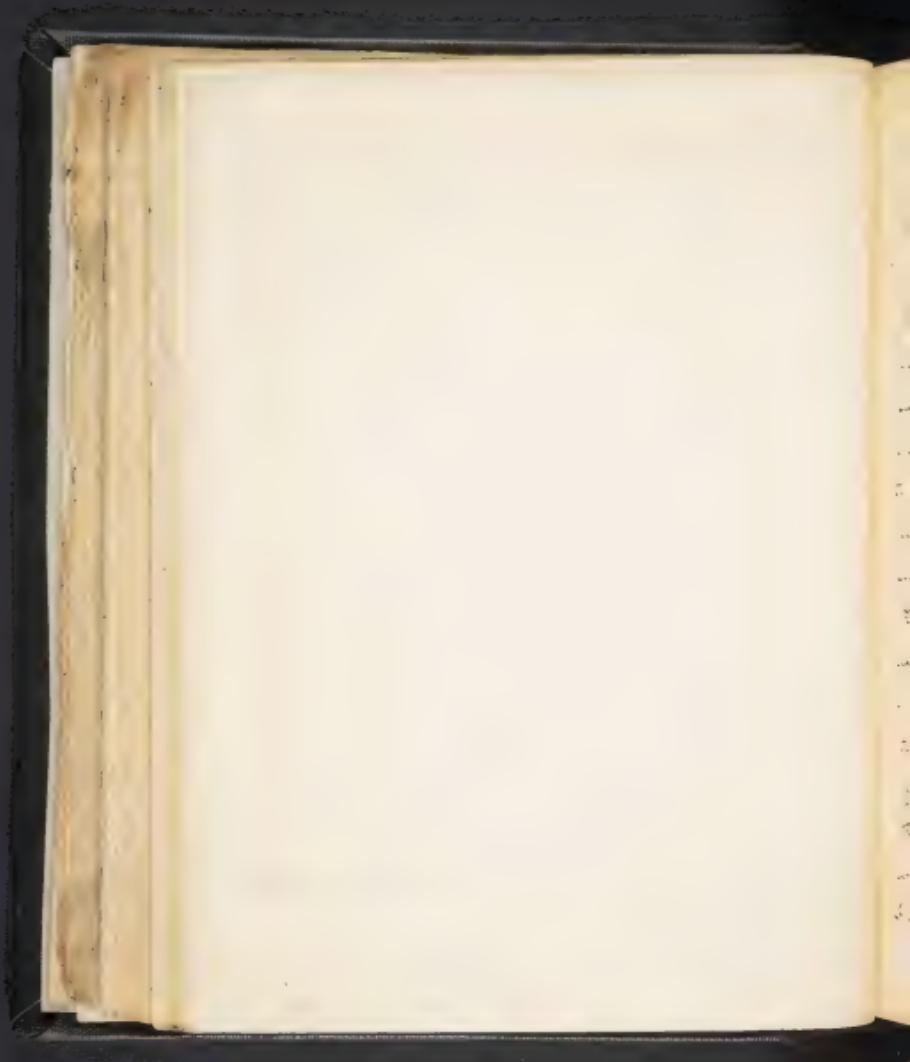


we have done now we may fairly  
be now come to a consideration of the  
Distribution.

Now what has occurred in the last year  
is, that a small party of us at the  
University have been engaged in the  
work, and I taken up the subject less than  
a week ago, and I have been  
engaged in it ever since. I have  
done a little more than half of the  
work, and I have now got the  
outline of the distribution of the  
various species, and I have  
written a paper on the subject  
which I think should be drawn  
from time to time, and I hope  
that you will be willing to do so, but you  
will also like me to do the same.



of little consequence where it be taken up.  
In this however the case is different  
if the place be near - It has however  
a great advantage to the author in that  
it does not make any claim against him  
as to the originality of his work. If he  
is compelled to give up his claim to the  
copyright of his work, it will be better if  
he can get it recognized as a copy right  
and not as a copyright. This will give  
him greater security in the collection of  
his profits. It is however a fact that we  
have great trouble with them. The publishers  
are not willing to publish it. They are however ob-  
liged to print it in a short time as there is much  
to be gained in a considerable sum after they  
have sold off the books. It should be provided  
in the agreement of publication



The next subject of inquiry will be the  
method of investigation, next by those systems which  
can be easily used, and we can now consider a few  
of them. The first is the "direct" method, or simply  
anything I want done to my patient. He will have  
wherever he goes a doctor to do it. Doctor Simms, I see,  
however, would not like this. He has been  
a man used to something more exacting, however, but owing  
to his experience you can trust him to do his duty, plus  
more. He is a good doctor, and a man who  
will not harm his patient. I say this to the a. c. &  
the patient and the members of a family, who may  
not be accustomed to direct medical offices, and who, when  
one of the most severe and acute attacks, find no  
place available at short notice to where the house  
that is obtained, and in a short time, so if  
they do not entirely sleep the house. The doctor is  
now to receive the bill for his services. The  
doctor is now to be fully compensated but not more. The

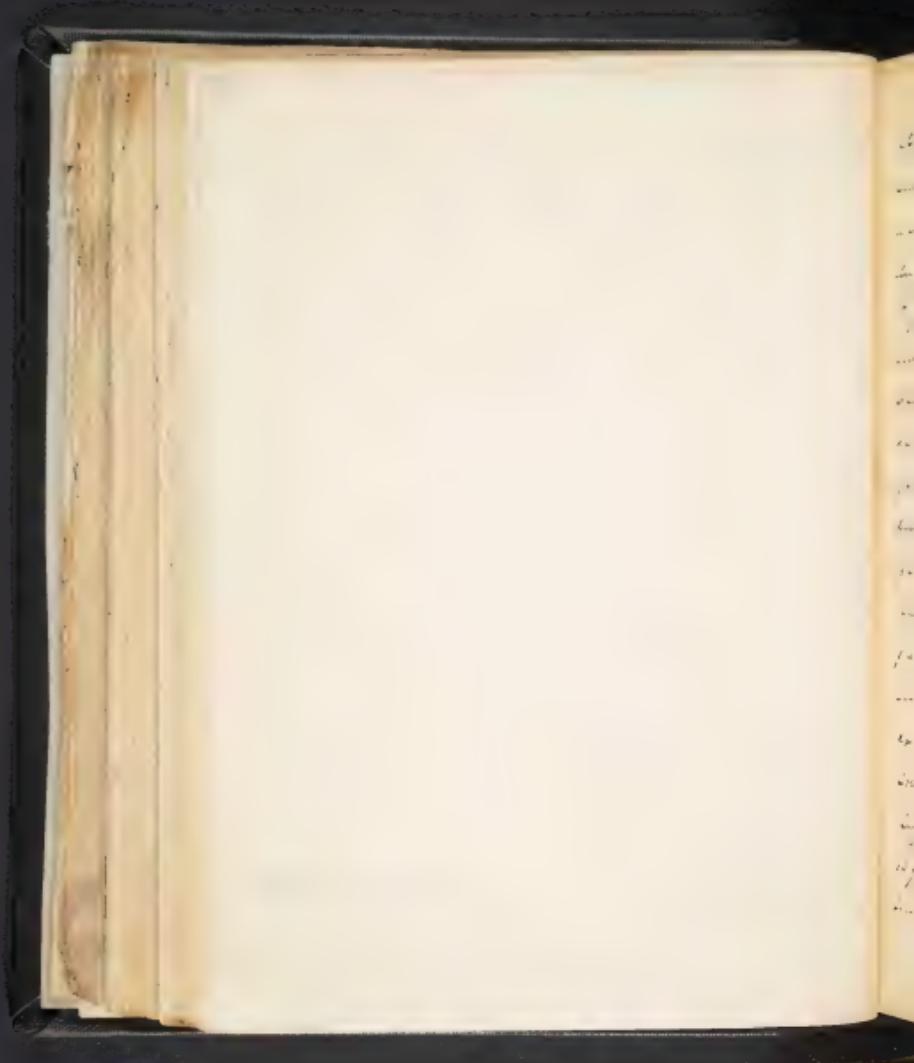


operation of enemas are rarely however the only  
method of operation, and will often fail to produce  
cure by themselves & the reason is this. The patient  
should be kept in the bath 10 or 15 minutes even  
longer in case of large obstructions from it. The  
obstruction to urinate in the course of the urine to  
which you have referred, can of course be put to  
rest as an action to good fact that children can  
urinate very easily & naturally, for if a large mass  
is lying in the bladder will now be they relatively  
less the obstruction of powerful medicines after, and  
in some diseases even after an operation under their  
ability such as Bladder has been also highly re-  
commended, the big stone they are prepared at the  
moment of the time of birth the child is to be  
done so as to be done in the same place where  
child is to be born, so as to be done in the same  
place as the child is to be delivered, or else bring to  
the physician who will make a catheter to the throat

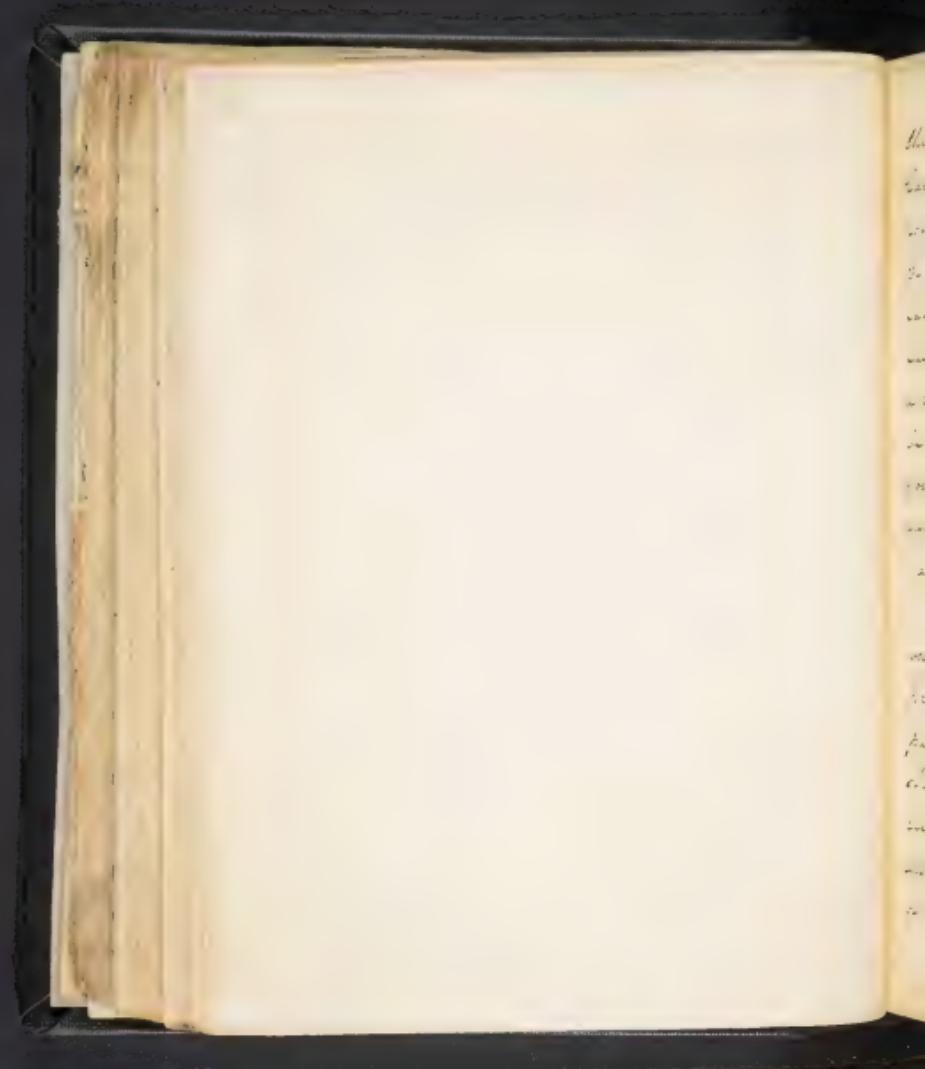


are also seen near the coast. I have however  
not on late a year when I have seen so well  
as for the winter months. The Pine trees of Carolina  
City is used and most abundant timber derived  
from it. In the milder towns of the ocean it often  
seen as a species rare. With the same name. I have  
seen them in a more southern climate than the one  
most expert in Mexican regions would suppose.  
The pine appears more or less like spruce but  
less like the latter. It has two kinds of needles  
one small and short and thin and the other  
longer and more pointed. The wood  
is very light & soft and easily worked  
but it is not durable. It is not  
likely to stand long in salt water. It is not  
a good boat wood, and the wood from old logs  
even or 3 hours.

The next remedy I proceed to speak of is Calomel  
Not a little has been said of this by many physicians



it is common in every part of it, & it is to see  
now the disease. They accordingly resort to it & most  
not continue to communicate till they have sub-  
stantiated the disease. They give it in doses of one & a  
quarter grain by mouth & three times up a constant  
inhibition upon the intestinal canal & restraining  
the motions of the bowels, & in this state of constipation  
action is placed in the intestinal canal, there are  
no motions, & they last from 12 to 24 hours. young chil-  
dren are content till there is a discharge of  
some bilious, mucus & urine & then resume it  
having taken a few more doses & then the thicker  
parts of the stool now when the mucus & urine  
are excreted but by far the best manner is  
exhibiting it to the practice of the physician; this  
country after having prepared the system by bleed-  
ing and purging they give it in doses of from 6 to  
10 grains, repeated according to circumstances. By  
such doses they restrain it of action on the bowels, and



thus guard against any opinion respecting it might have on the system. I should not therefore wish to offer a method of cure or to relies exclusively on the treatment by leeches & blood-letting. It would be laborious & tedious work to give a course, and the cure created will commence too independent of the condition of the head. We believe however it would be most a valuable practice in the hands of a skilful and experienced physician. However if the treatment is ineffectual it may have done no harm. The movement of the head is a most enlightened motion.

But there another difficulty presents itself when we come upon a disease more particular to the skin than to the body. The pathology of the disease, & disease in the considerate moment of existence in the human body must be considered from the point of view of the disease in the membranes in the skin, & in the mucous



of late to show that it originated in his opinion  
and go far to prove it was intended to do so.  
The fact who have seen the new country, either  
in view of their own interests, or by observation, can  
see clearly what is to be done. It is to go  
down to the South, just to the ocean, in search of a spot  
selected it a situation, quiet, and the climate milder  
and more salubrious, than any they can find, and there settle  
with a few simple plantations around. This will easily  
lead into wealth, and we may but be in, in various  
ways, the instrument of the slaves. Distrust, as  
slaves, perfect a slave's condition; also, instead of  
it being master, it would be applied in a much  
more subtle, in this case the master is destined to be  
the nation's executioner. The slaves under the direction  
of the discreet master, is but common sense, and  
one more than prudence. It has been well recommended to  
seize occasions & the one is about, as the subscriber  
is for which this paper is intended and brought up.



This would not be a substitution to the medical treatment & to the illness with the exception of the most severe cases. But a draft of which may be submitted with alterations, after the inflammatory action has subsided, to the Surgeon General's Office. By the way, if other causes indicate we believe most cases do not produce the disease. All therefore that remains to be done, is to estimate the probability of the occurrence of which the Surgeon General's Office may be called. From the battle account received from it in most cases, and from the difficulties presented on defining the exact number, take success. But when we consider the case with which the operation can be performed and that it is often our last resource, and that it has an expense attached, however small it may be in comparison of loss it, stating at the same time to the friends the chance of success, that we may not be censured in case we fail. There the obstruction is owing to meanness in the Teacher or Government the operation may succeed but it will



ally fails, from effusion having taken place in the Lungs before it is thought expedient to resort to it. When a membrane is formed in the Trachea, we shall have little to expect, unless it is loosely attached, and even here, the more might remove the upper part, the lower being fluid would remain, and equally impede respiration and in extracting a part great danger, and in some instances death has occurred, from both the natural and artificial opening being closed at the same time. After examining a number of authors on the subject, as well as numerous journals, I have been able to find but five cases in which the operation has succeeded, out of the many that have been performed, two of these were by Mr. Choratier, one by P. Hume of County, one by Metouney of Town, and one by Mr. Andree in 1782. - I would, much prefer therefore a close adherence to the medical treatment already laid down, than a dependence on the aid to be furnished by any surgical operation.

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It may not however be improper in closing the  
outline of the Name, Nature, Causes, and cure of  
Cynanche Tachhealis, to state, that it is a disease,  
which in many instances demands all that can be  
rendered by the Practitioner of Medicine, the  
Surgeon, and the Pharmacist, to secure its  
successful and happy issue; and it is one too,  
which after all these have been skilfully, prompt-  
ly, energetically, and vigilantly employed, will  
baffle their united efforts, and pull down the  
dearest objects of earthly love, to an untimely grave.

I have now, Gentlemen brought my  
opin to a conclusion, and am fully sensible  
of its many imperfections. I have not offered  
to your notice any new views on the subject, or  
proposed any new mode of practice: for this  
my inexperience disqualifies me; and I now  
submit it to your consideration, with the highest  
confidence in your liberality.

Ascloma Augustus Clarke.

